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# Edgecliff Student Newspaper

Edgecliff College - Cincinnati

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## 'Academic Sharing' Promises Future Theology Major

"Academic Sharing" of faculty, curriculum, facilities, etc., is being discussed by administrators of Our Lady of Cincinnati College and Xavier University. Final plans are pending until a study of the problems involved—e.g., tuition, faculty salaries, scheduling of classes, transportation and similar questions—is completed and the problems are resolved.

A faculty committee at each institution will conduct the study. Dr. Daniel J. Steible, Sr. Mary Rose Agnes, R.S.M., and Miss Jane Glenn comprise the committee appointed at Edgecliff.

Eventually, Villa Madonna College and Mount Saint Joseph College may join Edgecliff and Xavier University in similar programs. A project of this type is now under consideration. The Chairmen of the Theology Departments of Xavier University, Mount Saint Joseph, Villa Madonna and Edgecliff met recently to discuss a program leading to a major in theology, involving class work at two or more of their institutions.

Sr. Mary Dolora, R.S.M., Academic Dean, who has participated in the planning sessions, stated, "Other plans for sharing among colleges will be investigated and evaluated to provide an optimum program of studies for future Edgecliff students."

## Archaeologist to Speak at Commencement

Dr. Nelson Glueck, president of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, distinguished Biblical archaeologist, rabbi, and author, will be the principal speaker at Edgecliff's 32nd



Dr. Nelson Glueck

commencement exercises Tuesday, May 30.

A native of Cincinnati, Dr. Glueck was ordained to the rabbinate at the Hebrew Union College in 1923. A member of the faculty of the Hebrew Union College since 1929, he was named its president in 1947.

After ordination, Dr. Glueck spent four years at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Jena (where he received his Ph.D. in 1927) and at the American

School of Oriental Research in Palestine. His studies led him to exploration of the Biblical past in the Holy Land and to archaeological discoveries which have revolutionized the world's knowledge of Bible lands in antiquity and of the Bible itself.

Dr. Glueck has discovered more than 1,000 ancient sites in Transjordan and over 500 in the Negev. These explorations mark the first time that entire countries have been studied archaeologically.

His latest book is *Deities and Dolphins: the Story of the Nabataeans*.

### Degrees Conferred

Following Dr. Glueck's address, Archbishop Karl J. Alter, who will preside at the convocation, will greet the graduates and their parents.

The 175 seniors then will be presented by Sr. Mary Dolora, R.S.M., academic dean, to Sr. Mary Virginia, R.S.M., president, who will confer the degrees.

Of the 175 graduates, one, Sr. Mary Kristin, R.S.M., will receive her degree summa cum laude, the highest academic distinction that

the college awards. Twelve others will receive their degrees cum laude. They are: Sr. John Mary, R.S.M., Patricia Donovan, Sr. Ann Marie, R.S.M., Judy Morshauser, Jean Gunner, Jeanne O'Connell, Lynne Radford, Jacquelyn Woodruff, Mary Ellen Beumer, Anne Sack, Donna Labbe and Mary Ann Wolking.

### Special Honors

At the Honors Convocation May 14 individual awards were presented to students.

The Journalism Department presented two awards. Martha Johnson merited the Pi Delta Epsilon Medal of Merit. The Catholic Press Award—"Apostle of the Word"—was received by Penny McDonnell and Mary Ann Wolking.

Sr. Mary Kristin, R.S.M., received the John Brinker Philosophy Award. Mary Ann Nafz was chosen by the Chemistry Department to receive the American Institute of Chemists Award. The German Societies Award was given to June Allum and Anne Sack.

Psychology awards have been

merited by two students. The Sister Mary Constance Psychology Award, donated by Mrs. George W. Kisker, was awarded to Mary Ann Wolking. Junior psychology major, Peggy Beehan, received the National Science Foundation Undergraduate Research Program Award.

The George E. McDonald Christian Art Award was presented to two senior art majors, Donna Ratermann and Susan Wood. The Charles Fleischmann Scholarship was awarded to Lois Lipps and Mary Ellen Littellmann.

Twenty-two seniors were admitted to membership in Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

Kappa Gamma Pi, National Catholic Honor Society for Women, selected ten seniors for membership based on the criterion of academic excellence, extracurricular leadership and vote of the faculty. Patricia Donovan, Judy Morshauser, Jean Gunner, Jeanne O'Connell, Lynne Radford, Jacquelyn Woodruff, Mary Ellen Beumer, Anne Sack, Donna Labbe and Mary Ann Wolking received this honor.

## Newly Elected Council to Study Campus Assets

Cindy Mason, newly elected Student Council president, stated in an interview that she "will not go into office with the attitude 'down with authority.' The coming year for me is going to be one in which I will attempt to make personal responsibility the unifying goal on campus. It is each girl's obligation to accept the challenges a college life holds. Responsible involvement serves to strengthen in practice those ideals which each girl holds in theory."

She continued: "I see Council as the prime example of a body which can offer the student concrete opportunities to contribute her ideas and then unite with others in promotion of common goals."

Cindy's vice-president, Jane Smith, joins her in this drive to bring the campus to a new awareness of itself. Cindy explained, "Definite plans are not prepared yet, but I am anticipating a study of campus problems by the Council members this summer, to present a strong program in September."

In line with this, Kathy McCoy, Council secretary, noted that the committees from the Academic Freedom Seminar offered "a good step towards responsible planning" and that this idea will be taken into consideration as part of Council's plans for next September.

Jeanne Meihaus, Council treasurer, is in agreement with Cindy's desire to re-emphasize the importance of Student Council elections. She and Cindy agree: "When only half the school votes, as in this last election, this means that not enough students realize the significance of Council positions."

Pat Humbert, newly elected president of the Dorm Council, stated that she feels "very strongly" about good communication between the dorm students, floor proctors, and the Dorm Council. Pat feels that the duties of proctors must be understood by the residents "to build better floor unity."

To develop better proctor relations, Pat has a four-point plan for the coming year. Starting with Freshman Orientation Week, Pat hopes "to address the resident freshmen on what to expect from dorm life, let them know that their questions are encouraged as well as their acceptance of different dorm responsibilities."

On her second point, proctor elections, Pat says, "I think we should inaugurate self-nominations to give those girls who really want to work on Dorm Council the chance to make their wishes known."

Concerning her third point, the formation of an active communications system, Pat wants to see "weekly informal meetings between floor proctors and Dorm Council president, and monthly formal meetings with the administration."

She concluded: "My final point rests with setting up recreational facilities for the dorm students, possibly at the intercollegiate level."

### Grad Schools Beckon

## Faculty, Students Seek Advanced Degrees

Eight graduates and two faculty members will be representing Edgecliff on various graduate school campuses next year as they begin studies toward advanced degrees.

Mr. James Wasserman, instructor of philosophy for the past two years, has received a doctoral intern fellowship from Ohio State University. Mr. Wasserman, who holds a M.A. in philosophy, will work towards his doctorate in higher education, specializing in college administration, at Ohio State.

Mr. Theodore Zickefoose, chemistry instructor, will study at the University of Cincinnati for his doctorate in biochemistry.

Pat Flanagan, who will wed Phillip Romito in August, plans to obtain a Master's Degree in theatre arts at Catholic University in Washington, D. C., while her husband will study philosophy at Georgetown University.

Sociology major Jean Gunner will study psychiatric social work for an M.S.W. degree at Loyola University in Chicago. Jean is the recipient of a U.S. Public Health traineeship, which includes full tuition and maintenance.

Martha Hilmer plans to engage in intensive dramatic training in theatrical school this fall.

Sue Kramer will pursue a Master's Degree in Spanish at the University of Cincinnati. She plans eventually to teach Spanish.

Edgecliff's first recipient of a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, Sister Mary Kristin, R.S.M., will study directly for her doctorate in philosophy at Notre Dame University. She hopes to integrate math, physics and theology with her studies in philosophy.

Judy Morshauser plans to obtain an M.S.W. in psychiatric social work at Loyola University

in Chicago with a traineeship from the National Institute of Mental Health. Judy was offered a fellowship from Ohio State University.

Mary Ann Wolking will enter the Master's program in psychology at Xavier University with a

clinical traineeship at Longview State Hospital. She hopes to earn her doctorate eventually and work in a clinical setting. Mary Ann also received, but did not accept, traineeships from Duquesne University and the University of Houston.

## Summer Plans Promise Travel

### Junior to South Dakota

Peggy Beehan, junior psychology major, was recently awarded a \$600 National Science Foundation grant to participate in the Undergraduate Research Program at the University of South Dakota for a ten-week period this summer.

The program is designed to complement student's undergraduate preparation in psychology.

Explaining what her summer will be like, Peggy says:

"The program is divided into three phases. The Orientation Phase will concern itself with the general problems, methods and techniques of psychological research. The Tutorial Phase is next. I will have to select a sponsor from among the staff researchers and will work as a co-investigator with him.

"In the final phase, the Research Phase, I will have to design an original problem; conduct the experiment, analyze the data and prepare the report."

### Students to Arizona

Opportunities to experience another culture and to teach religion in a mission territory will be afforded to four sophomores this summer. Maria Genske, Mary Rita Haglage, Betty Pleiman and Judy Thayer will live among and teach the Navajo Indians at St. Michael's Mission, Arizona. The mission is run by the Franciscan Lay Missionaries. Money raised at the Lenten Carnival will fi-

nance the students' transportation costs.

### Faculty to Europe

Faculty members plan eventful summers. Mrs. John McGreal, French instructor, will work on her doctorate in the social foundations of education at the University of Cincinnati. Following this, she and her husband will visit Europe, specifically England, Paris and Scandinavia.

Dr. Elizabeth Miller, professor of psychology, will accompany Dr. Rudolf Dreikurs (who held an Adlerian Workshop at Edgecliff in January) to Athens, Greece, to assist him in giving a two-week summer institute on Adler's approach to encouraging children to learn.

Giving his fifth lecture tour in England and Scotland will be Dr. Siegmund A. E. Betz, professor of English and the classics. Dr. Betz, sponsored by the British-American Associates, will deliver 50 lectures this summer to academic, social, business and political groups.

The purpose of the British-American Associates in sponsoring the lectures, he said, is to build up an understanding between the two countries in terms of current information about each other. Therefore, Dr. Betz' talks will center on current taste in America, idealism and violence on the American scene, and religion in America.





You Are My Hands!

## Is 'The Edgecliff' Needed? (A Final Re-evaluation)

Our first editorial of the school year posed the question "Is THE EDGECLIFF Needed?" In this, the final issue of the year, we feel that several facts need to be reviewed. For in order to answer this query about the necessity of the college paper, it must be realistically ascertained just what importance THE EDGECLIFF has played in campus life this year.

At first glance the answer seems quite obviously to be "not much." Many signs point to the fact that only a minority of students even read part of THE EDGECLIFF. An almost non-existent number of students have manifested any interest at all in contributing to the paper in general or to "Dialogue," a column especially designed for this purpose. Despite the beginning of clamorings among many students for academic freedom as it pertains to the college newspaper, it is significant to note that the greatest active concern for the paper's welfare, shown by way of readership and response, was on the part of faculty members. In this area at least, we feel THE EDGECLIFF has shown the potential that our college paper possesses for fostering an exciting interchange of ideas between faculty and students outside the classroom. This is very definitely a significant role of the paper in our community.

However, such a successful interchange of ideas has not developed between student and student. For example, Student Council members have often told student assemblies this year that the success of Council was dependent on the student body and their suggestions and new ideas; the insinuation was usually that the ideas and suggestions in reality were not forthcoming. Yet the extent to which the paper was regarded as a possible source for these ideas and suggestions seems negligible. On the contrary, a college paper would seem to be the most logical place for such an exchange to occur.

In fact, during the past year, several suggestions, which we feel were very good, have appeared in THE EDGECLIFF, but apparently no notice was taken of them by the very group of people who so often petitioned the student body for their comment. In the March issue alone, three concrete suggestions were expressed — as far as we can tell no significant Student Council action was taken in regard to any of these: (1) a suggested change in the election of prom queen made by a student contributor to "Dialogue"; (2) an editorial request ("Book Roulette Claims Heavy Toll") that some immediate action be taken in setting up a "lost and found"; (3) a proposal for improving the quality of Student Council elections by setting up opportunities for voters to get to know the candidates and hear their views on various issues so as to have some solid basis for making a choice. (The brief opportunity that was provided to "meet the candidates" for Student Council presidency was a last-minute effort of the junior class, no Student Council action having been taken.)

Our reason for reviewing these facts is not to belabor these particular suggestions. We only wish to point out that in view of the faculty's response to THE EDGECLIFF, it is apparent that there is a real need which THE EDGECLIFF has the ability to fulfill — that is, the need for a means of faculty-student interchange outside the classroom. Also, as Student Council has rightly pointed out, there is a comparable need for such an interchange on the student-student level. Therefore, a restatement of the question, "Is THE EDGECLIFF Needed?" is in order. In final reevaluation, we ask, "Is THE EDGECLIFF Heeded?"

### Guesting

## China Situation Demands U.S. Stand

Following in this issue's Guesting column is an account in dialogue form of the various questions posed to Dr. Charles Malik at an informal discussion session at Xavier University on Saturday, May 6. Dr. Malik, who is presently a professor of philosophy at the American University of Beirut, received his Ph.D. from Harvard. He was a former ambassador from Lebanon to the United Nations where he served as president of the Security Council and also of the UN General Assembly. While at the UN Dr. Malik was instrumental in the formulation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"I am passionately interested in three things: the international situation, philosophy, and religion." Dr. Malik went on to explain, "I tend to view the international situation philosophically and to interpret things in terms of First Principles." Closely related to this world view are his religious convictions: "I am a religious man and I believe in God. I see the religious situation as the most important one in the world today." With these introductory remarks, he invited questions from the audience.

### Vietnam

Should we be in Vietnam today? Should we withdraw?

Whether or not you should have been there in the first place is such a complex problem that I, nor probably you, know enough to say. Should you stay now that you are there? It would be disastrous if the United States withdraws ignominiously from its commitment in Southeast Asia. A truly "honorable" solution must be sought. By truly honorable I mean a solution which, fifty or a hundred years from now, will not be held in disrepute.

Slowly a confrontation is developing between China and the rest of the world. Vietnam is not the real problem. The real ques-

tion is whether the U.S. will take a firm stand in reference to China. An example of what a firm stand can mean for the future of Southeast Asia are the favorable results recently in Indonesia.

You say that the real issue in Vietnam is the confrontation between the U.S. and China. Where would you put the Russians?

I am afraid Russia is praying that you will fight this war for her.

### China vs. U.S.

Can we look to this confrontation between China and the U.S. for possible leads to the kinds of problems that urgently need to be solved philosophically at present?

China is the only country about which you can really say "China and the rest of the world." China is a world apart. There have only been three occasions when foreign thought has penetrated China: Buddhism, Islam, and Marxism. It still remains to be seen what will come out of the Marxist penetration. The problem we face at present is how to live peacefully with these people who believe they live in a world apart, how to live together until interpenetration takes place.

### Need for New Ideas

In the realm of ideas, what are some of the ideas which our world is most in need of?

We need some kind of substitution for unattainable ideas. Some people are living in the illusion that they can attain a certain place under the sun; in many cases this is all an illusion. We must provide for the people in the developing nations some "substitute." At present this is why Communism has been so successful; historically and sociologically speaking, this is why religion has been successful. (However, by substitute I do not mean some form of "opiate.")

### Christian Universalism

What would this better idea or substitute ideal consist of?

The most important element would be a sense of fellowship and belonging. We must be able to make the people of Africa and Guinea feel that they are a part of a great unfolding world process. Thus their false illusions can be dispelled, but they can still feel involved. One of the reasons why Communists have succeeded is because each cell is in touch with a world movement and a world fellowship. Your [the West's] failure to develop some substitute universal message to shame and combat the Communist universal message is your greatest weakness. For example, the kind of universalism and fellowship you find in Pushkin and Dostoevsky can find nothing in the West to compare with it.

What is the role of religion in developing such a thing?

So far Christian universalism has not succeeded as well as Marxist universalism. However, inherent in Christianity is the type of universalism and fellowship that is needed.

### United Nations

What, in your opinion, is the future of the United Nations as a peace-keeping body in view of its impotence in the recent India-Pakistan dispute?

The UN is not some body apart from its member nations. If the UN is impotent, it is because its member nations do not wish to operate through it. The UN can move only when its members move it.

THE EDGECLIFF Staff expresses deepest sympathy to the Ferguson family on their loss of a husband and a father. Our campus has likewise lost a very fine man.

### Person to Person

## Individual's Function in the Community is Examined in its Wider Perspective

By  
Mary A. Wolking

The emphasis of the Person to Person column this year has been on the realization and fostering of the academic community at Edgecliff. As the first column of the year, "Examine the Community," pointed out, the Christian academic community has an obligation "to support and strengthen each person's Christian witness." Although we cited several areas where improvement on our own campus was needed, we do not intend to confine the relevance of community to this college.

The four-year learning process which our graduates have just completed has given them a mere taste of the challenges of interdependent living.

The graduates have had, we are sure, experiences of both cooperation with other members of the community, as well as frustrations in trying to understand others and make themselves understood. Hopefully, in the dynamics of interaction, they have

acquired an identity, a certain "life style" which will enable them to give their best to future communities of which they will be a part.

Another column, "Community is Not Conformity," stressed the need for uniqueness in these words: "The fullest development and expression of our human personality is our unique and best contribution to the total community."

If our graduates have developed their own approach to complex and often sticky situations within the educational system, if they have learned what it means to have principles and stand by them (in the most effective way!), then they will be able to transfer this to other life systems, whether political, business, familial or Church-related.

The point we are trying to make is that the community we hope for on campus is not one of "insincere chumminess," where everyone is "nice" to everyone else, but where no one makes any greater efforts toward real communication.

This would be a parody of the true community and would stifle, rather than foster, creativity and individuality.

The graduate who has not gone beyond the "chummy" level in the educational system can hardly function meaningfully in the world community. Yet, if she has taken risks in her college career by letting down her own barriers and trying to get through to others (as "Barriers Must Break Before Dialogue Begins" advised), she will possess a tool for life.

Each person in our college, then, has the obligation to aid the development of every other person here by contributing to the growth of a community where uniqueness and responsible decision-making are valued most highly.



## THE EDGECLIFF

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## Special Dialogue Feature

# Vietnam Provokes Debate on US War Policy

The Vietnam situation is sparking intense debate on campuses and in forums across the country and the world at large. Lectures by such noted individuals as Father Phillip Berrigan at the University of Dayton, Norman Thomas and Dean Manion, both at XU, have brought the issues to public attention in our locale.

However, there has been little significant controversy about this topic on our campus, until last month, when two history professors, Mr. Robert A. Hiestand and Mr. Dennis Sies, debated the issue at a campus sponsored Political Forum.

In a special release for THE EDGECLIFF, Mr. Hiestand and Mr. Sies have summarized their positions for our readers' information.

## Mr. Sies Questions Vietnam Stand

Opponents of United States policy in Vietnam have argued against the war on moral, legal or political grounds.

Unfortunately, the most publicized dissenters have tended to rely entirely on moral or legal arguments.

Moral arguments serve no purpose other than to stimulate emotionalism and irrationalism, and to obfuscate the real issues. There is no reason to dwell upon the atrocities committed by all parties to the war.

War itself is an atrocity, but it cannot be prevented or abrogated by moral force alone. Besides,

in war, the mantle of morality is usually subjectively bestowed upon the victor.

In a similar vein, many prominent political scientists and lawyers have argued that our actions in Vietnam are illegal, due to the fact that the government in South Vietnam is illegal—being set up in direct violation of the 1954 Geneva Accords.

The fact that South Vietnam lacks a *de jure* government has no relevance to the existing situation. (Unless the U.S. and South Vietnam were willing to submit the entire question to the World Court for arbitration, which, of course, they are not.)

Ever since Grotius first formulated the concept, international law has been broken, altered, or ignored by every nation with the power to do so. South Vietnam is a *de facto* state. It exists in concrete form because we have decreed it to be so. No legal arguments can change that fact.

It is my position then, that the only visible argument against the war is political. It is also the only argument that can offer constructive criticism. It matters not, in practical terms, whether or not our actions in Vietnam are moral or legal, but whether or not they are wise.

### U.S. Objectives

In this context, it is necessary to raise and answer a number of questions: first, what are we fighting for in Vietnam? The President has stated one of the reasons is to honor our historical commitments.

Actually, Eisenhower refused to make such a commitment; President Kennedy insisted that the Vietnamese should fight their own war. It is President Johnson who made the pledge (though not in the campaign of 1964), and who is now busy conferring retroactive solemnity upon it.

The Administration has stated that we are in Vietnam to insure democracy and liberty. It seems strangely inconsistent to attempt to insure democracy for a people that have never known democracy in 3,000 years, while at the same time we are unable to insure democracy for our own minorities in Chicago, Dallas, Birmingham, etc. Also, one should remember that the Viet Cong are fighting for the same ostensible purpose.

### Communist Treat

Are we then fighting to resist Communism and prevent Asia from falling under the dominion of China? The Chinese quite effectively point out to other Asian nations that there are no Chinese troops in Vietnam; and many Asians find the presence of over 400,000 White Americans in Vietnam unpleasantly reminiscent of former colonial rule.

If we continue to view ourselves as God's avenging angels, whose sacred duty it is to combat evil philosophies, then we had better prepare ourselves to fight in many more Vietnams in the future.

The argument has also been given that if one state succumbs to Communism, surrounding states will also succumb and fall like a row of dominoes. The recent experience of Indonesia gave quite a shock to the advocates of this theory. Actually, a united Vietnam in the form of a strong, nationalistic Communist state posing a barrier to Chinese expansion may be most desirable from the viewpoint of American interests.

A second and related question to pose is: are Americans fighting in Vietnam for or against some-

thing the Vietnamese believe in? In 1964, counterinsurgency specialist Major General Edward G. Lansdale answered that question with the statement: "The Communists have let loose a revolutionary idea of Vietnam and it will not die by being ignored, bombed, or smothered by the United States. Ideas do not die in such ways."

### Can We Win?

This in turn leads to two other questions: can we win the war, and if so, would victory be worth the cost? We cannot reasonably assume that there will be unconditional surrender by Hanoi and the Viet Cong. Even if they are forced to disengage from large-scale combat, they can be expected to continue for a long time to come the guerrilla tactics they have sustained persistently for over 25 years.

In view of 9,000 American dead, and 63,000 American wounded, we must answer whether we are prepared to allow our men to die at the rate of 300 a month for an interminable number of years, in search of a total victory which cannot be achieved.

There are also costs in terms of money and diversion of resources. One may wonder at the sense of proportion of a nation which spends an average of \$52,000 to kill one guerrilla on the other side of the world; while the War on Poverty in America, involving as many people as inhabit both North and South Vietnam combined, continues to suffer. Finally, there are the costs to the Vietnamese in terms of lives (which cannot be replaced) and in terms of material resources (which we will be expected to replace).

A final question to be raised concerns possible alternative solutions to our present policy in Vietnam. In committing itself to seeking an impossible total victory, the Johnson Administration reduces its chances of securing an honorable peace. It is forced to escalate the war. Yet it must place limits upon the degree of escalation.

If Hanoi and the Viet Cong are backed sufficiently into China's corner, a series of dire consequences could follow: the possibility of Chinese intervention; the possibility of Russian intervention; and the possibility of nuclear war, on either a regional or global scale.

### Alternate Solutions

A number of constructive, detailed alternative programs have been presented, the widest embracing being given at a January 1966 Congressional sponsored conference of scholars. Of 18 proposals presented by that conference, it is difficult to single out any for special mention.

I believe, however, that two central proposals would be the following: first, the National Liberation Front must be recognized as a principal belligerent in the war, and as a necessary party to any peace conference and settlement. It is only on this basis that our "peace feelers" have a chance of being accepted. Second, a settlement should assure the neutralization, of the two zones of Vietnam, and Laos and Cambodia. Obviously, this implies negotiations with the Soviet Union and with China, and the formal recognition of the latter.

The President has rejected these alternatives thus far; but it is difficult to see how he can secure an honorable and lasting peace, a peace acceptable to the interests of all parties, until he does.

## Mr. Hiestand Supports U.S. Involvement

It is necessary to counter the arguments presented in academic circles concerning the U.S. commitment and involvement in Vietnam during the last two decades.

Many Americans seem weary of the Cold War and apparently desire a withdrawal from confrontation with Communist regimes. To some degree they are misled by the U.S.-Soviet *detente* that was reached after the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, as they firmly believe that the Russians are no longer a threat to the West. At the same time they present another argument that raps our policy in Southeast Asia because it invites retaliation by Russia and Red China.

They fail to see that while Communism (Russian style) has assumed a new aura of respectability because it does not argue "class war," the Marxists now proclaim a new line that hinges upon "nationalism."

Also, somewhat misleading is the fact that Communism no longer possesses a single direction from Moscow; but it is still highly organized and aggressively international with Russia controlling 72 Communist parties and Red China influencing 21.

### Neo-Isolationism

The neo-isolationism that is omnipresent in the country stems from two sources: the aforementioned weariness and a lack of understanding regarding our policy in Southeast Asia. Its political base seems to be left of center with a small but vocal minority concerned with the scare word, "escalation," and the cure-all, "neutralization."

The basic premise of their argument is that we are overextended in an attempt to resist Communist expansion in Asia, and we should effect an immediate withdrawal from remote areas around the world. They would have us cease any involvement in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and would have us cut back our military establishment along with curtailing the CIA.

In essence, they preach "appeasement" and this new isolationism is as bankrupt as the old.

### U.S. Objectives

Questions are raised over the objectives of the United States in Southeast Asia. We find a concise statement presented by Undersecretary of State U. Alexis Johnson in July, 1962, giving an authoritative approach to our position:

"It has been recognized as never before that what we in the

U.S. are seeking in the less-developed world is not the building of military forces for their own sake, or economic development for its own sake, or pro-American propaganda for its own sake, but rather the use of all available resources for assisting these new nations in building the kind of society and government that can maintain itself, develop in step with the modern world and, above all, remain free from domination or control by the Communist forces hostile to us.

I am convinced that our interests are well-served if foreign peoples or lands are truly independent, and if that remains the objective they seek for themselves."

This policy is not new; it goes back some 40-odd years when the U.S. sought to promote the growth of strong and enlightened states in Asia. Stated succinctly, our policy since World War II in Southeast Asia rests upon the containment of Red China and the spread of Communism. This determination is spelled out through the creation of ANZUS and SEATO along with the aid programs that were initiated on a large scale during the 1950's.

### Communist Tactics

Vietnam is a different type of war, as there are no marching armies crossing international boundaries or solemn declarations. Yet, the conflict is guided by North Vietnam and spurred by Communist China.

The goals are to defeat South Vietnam and conquer American power in order to extend Asian Communism. By exploiting social disorder and political discontent in a "war of national liberation," the object is for a weaker guerrilla force to overcome a stronger force in a war of attrition taking place over many years.

Ho Chi Minh and Mao work through the nominally independent "nationalist" organizations such as the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, and it makes little difference to Peking and Hanoi if such fronts contain many non-Communists; in the end they will assume control.

Obviously, if the U.S. is driven from the field in South Vietnam there will be no one else to uphold "democracy" to the lesser developed countries of Asia. Our protection would be removed, creating a power vacuum that China would rapidly fill under the guise of wars of liberation.

Hence, the defense of the free world rests on a very delicate balance. The key elements in that

balance are American determination and American power.

### Strategic Demands

Strategic considerations also motivate our thinking with regard to Southeast Asia, as the loss of Vietnam would make the defense of the area more difficult and more costly.

Vietnam dominates the gateway between the Pacific and Indian Oceans; moreover, it flanks India on one side and Australia along with New Zealand on the other. We are obligated to protect these sealandes and prevent China from tapping the rich resources in this region.

### Unjust Aggression

We are certainly justified in being militarily present in South Vietnam. International law does not restrict internal revolution, but does restrict what third powers may lawfully do in sending arms and men to bring about insurrection.

Even though the U.S. did not sign the Geneva Accords of 1954, we did issue one of our own by Walter Bedell Smith, who stated that we would regard any violation of the Geneva agreements by means of aggression, as a serious threat to international peace and security.

After the settlement of 1954, 6,000 hard core guerrillas were left in the South and they went underground. When all hope for peaceful reunification failed in 1956, the killing of village chiefs was begun, as Hanoi's cadres of saboteurs and assassins went to work.

When this reservoir of trained jungle fighters was exhausted in 1964, Hanoi dispatched fresh units that infiltrated into the South.

The fact that the boundary line between the two countries is temporary should not discourage U.S. involvement to aid the government of South Vietnam. The dividing line in Korea was temporary as is that separating East and West Germany.

Therefore, the commitment to oppose this aggression is spelled out in the UN charter and in our defensive alliances.

### Neutralization

Neutralization is not the answer to the problem in South Vietnam.

It would be extremely difficult to apply the Swiss model to an Asia in turmoil, permitting the countries of the region to find their own destinies. This is especially true when Mao Tse Tung stated in the *People's Daily* in 1964 that political power grows out of a barrel of a gun.



## Fashions, Movies, Prayer—TV Star Answers Questions

"This is just gravy for me, girls, I just love it!" was Loretta Young's response to a reception on the Edgecliff campus, April 27. Although Miss Young was

scheduled to be on campus for only a half-hour, she remained for an hour and forty-five minutes to talk informally and answer questions from the audience gathered in the Alumnae Lounge.

The noted television and movie actress answered questions ranging from the origin of her well-known twirling entrance on her TV show ("My dress designer wanted the audience to see the back of my dress!")—to the reason for her constant graciousness ("Ronnie Coleman smiled at me when I was seven years old. Ever since then I wanted to grow up being just as nice to people as he was.")—to her advice on prayer ("I used to pray for a new dress or a good date. Now I pray, 'Please, God, give me the strength to accept everything you send, whether good or bad.'").

Miss Young, who said she began her daily TV program to offer a relief from the usual shows about brutality, commented on today's television fare, "The documentaries are fine, but TV can hardly be esteemed for entertainment anymore."

In the same vein, the actress discussed current art films: "There aren't that many 'artists' today. There are lots of people who want to make money. A lot of art films are just 'dirty movies.'" The ideal motion picture (e.g., *The Sound of Music* and *A Man and A Woman*) is a "simple story" that "ends happily," she feels.

In contrast, she cited *Darling* as "disgusting" and *Georgy Girl* as "cluttered up with sex scenes." Referring to *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* Miss Young said, "We want heroes, not anti-heroes. We already know how terrible we are."

Asked about the possibilities for living a Christian life in the "secular city," Miss Young replied, "Living in the secular city is a terrible hindrance to the Christian life." She explained, as she had at Xavier University the evening before, that the admonition to "know thyself" has been a guiding principle in her life in the secular world.

### Point of View

## Students Outline 'Ideal' Courses

by Marge Johnson

Curriculum revision is a recent topic of serious discussion among faculty and administration. THE EDGECLIFF staff, interested in students' views on this matter, posed the following question to majors in various fields: "What would you most like to see happen in your major department?"

### Art Major

"I suggest that we be allowed more time in the art department. Perhaps this could be done by reducing the number of required courses. It would be a big help to students if we could have paid models who would have time to sit for us. Also many of us have ruined clothing working on projects, so it would be good if we could have more freedom in how we dress when in Emery."

Sandra Hess '69

### Psychology Major

"I would like to see more actual practical application of the theory we are learning in class. If we could have tours of institutions and hospitals, we would have a better idea of the type of work we are preparing for."

Mary Ellen Littellmann '68

### English Major

"A change in method in the English department might bring about a change in the attitude of many students. Possibly if the subject were approached in some form of an appreciation symposium, much of the feeling of compulsion would be diminished and literature could be approached as an art."

Regina Enghauser '69

### Sociology Major

"I feel that it would be beneficial if we could have more discussion of social problems with a definite aim of seeking solutions. We might also spend more time on international problems."

Mary Julia Callum '68

### Education Major

"Many of our courses overlap. The methods courses are good and useful, and maybe we could get more out of them if some of the requirements outside of the field could be dropped."

Valerie Ondash '68

### French Major

"Special method courses for the teaching of foreign languages would be good. I would like to see a more thorough grammar program in the first two years, and more concentration on conversation."

Linda Young '68

## Congratulations!

Several campus clubs have elected new officers for the coming year. They include: NFCCS—Marta Genske, senior delegate; Anne Heile, junior delegate; and Colette Brehm, campus advisor. Psychology Club—Helen Valerio. Psi Chi—Carol Knoerle. CSMC—Irene Bishop. Sodality—Carolyn Shough. German Club—Lily Mendoza. Home Economics Club—Melanie Adams. Music Club—Mary Joeline Adams. Art Club—Kay Kowalski. Political Forum—Carla Dabney.

### Here We Are

## 175 Seniors Equal 175 Gift-Wraps



What's in each box? A small silver tray bearing the college emblem—the juniors' gifts to the graduating seniors at the Junior Prom May 5. Gift wrappers included Gail Junker, Melanie Adams and Peggy Moran.

Bright splashes of roses in the Pavillon Caprice of the Netherland Hilton Hotel made it apparent to the seniors that the theme of their prom was "Roses and Roses."

## 'Academic Freedom Enhances Learning Process'—Tollefson

"An atmosphere of mutual trust" was both the key phrase and the ideal held out to the campus community by Mr. Dean Tollefson, associate director of the Kansas City Regional Council

for Higher Education, at the Student-Faculty Working Seminar on Academic Freedom. The 150 participants gathered for the seminar March 19 in Brennan Memorial Library.

Describing this atmosphere, which is the prerequisite for academic freedom, Mr. Tollefson pointed out that, "all three areas of a college—students, faculty and administration—should be primarily concerned with the building of a quality college. In the United States," he said, "the colleges with the most respect for academic freedom are the top quality institutions."

"Academic freedom," Mr. Tollefson continued, "advances the learning process by sustaining students' initiative through insuring respect for the right of expression, and by enabling the students to test the society in which they find themselves, thereby contributing to the re-education of that society. In the long run," he claimed, "the interests of both the individual and the whole college are furthered by this atmosphere which encourages the development of new ideas."

In the three panels on student activities, student government and student newspaper, representatives from each area described their situation in relation to academic freedom.

However, it was in the small discussion groups that the real work of the seminar was carried on. Students and faculty contributed concrete suggestions, which were later reported to the entire group. Among these were:

**Student activities:** abolition of the activity point system for participation in clubs; greater communication between individual

## Help Right World Ills, Judge Says

"Sincere congratulations, honors winners: We are extremely proud of you—and none the less so by adding the thought that those to whom much has been given, much is expected."

Thus saluted Judge John W. Keefe of Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, speaking to those gathered for the Honors Convocation Sunday, May 14.

Judge Keefe challenged: "Do you even partially appreciate what an unusual position of pre-eminence each of you enjoys, how truly exclusive is your position in today's world?"

"I am not calling your exclusiveness to your attention to swell your egos," he continued, "but to cause you fully to realize how abundant have been your blessings, and how manifold your gifts, and, in justice what a challenge these many beneficences are to you to give something in return. You can help right the world's wrongs, and you have been generously dealt with by having been given the tools to do it with. There is so much to be done in the world by so few people."

Citing the Rev. James Keller, founder and director of The Christophers, Judge Keefe concluded: "Each person must realize what he can do to improve the great spheres of influence that shape the destiny of everyone, especially in the areas of government, education, labor relations, family life, literature, and entertainment."

clubs and the rest of the college by the students' use of mimeographed flyers; a possibility for "floating membership"—i.e., students could take advantage of various club activities, while not actually joining the club.

**Student government:** open Student Council meetings with opportunity for closed meetings as well; a board of administrators, faculty and students which would regularly meet to work out problems of mutual concern and improve communication; greater contact between individuals and class representatives, through posting, prior to the class meetings, Student Council matters that will be discussed.

**Student newspaper:** transfer of financial support of the paper from the administration to the Student Council or to private subscribers; a bi-weekly or weekly mimeographed paper which would supplement the monthly EDGECLIFF and furnish more current news and opinion; selection of the editor by staff election, rather than by administrative appointment.

Follow-up committees, composed of students, faculty and administration, are presently studying the suggestions and will frame proposals to be submitted at the Student Council meetings in May and during the next academic year. Student activities chairman is Ann Glauber; student government chairman is Judy Thayer; student newspaper chairman is Bonnie Schwab.

One junior, in commenting on the seminar which was a first for the college, said, "It was a welcome breath of fresh air. Now I just hope we don't close the windows again."

## Culture Swings in Cincy

### CONCERTS

#### Cincinnati May Festival

May 26 All-Instrumental Program: Peter Serkin, pianist; George Szell guest conductor

May 27 WAGNER-STRAUSS Evening: Birgit Nilsson, soprano; HANDEL: Hallelujah Chorus, Max Rudolf conductor

All performances at Music Hall, 8:15 p.m.

### OPERAS

#### Cincinnati Summer Opera

June 21, 24 *Tosca*  
June 23, 25 *Barber of Seville* (in English)  
June 28, July 1 *The Medium* (new production—in English)  
June 30, July 2 *Faust*  
July 5, 8 *Der Rosenkavalier* (new production)  
July 7, 9 *Andrea Chenier*  
July 12, 15 *La Traviata*  
July 14, 16 *Carmen*  
July 19, 21, 23 *Fledermaus* (in English)  
July 20, 22 *Rigoletto*  
All performances at 8:15 p.m.

### THEATRE

May 11-June 3 *The Birthday Party* by Harold Pinter  
June 8-July 1 *The Cavern* by Jean Anouilh  
July 6-29 *Escorial* by Michel de Ghelderode  
Aug. 3-26 *Uncle Vanya* by Anton Chekhov  
Aug. 31-Sept. 23 *Anatol* by Tom Jones  
All performances at the Playhouse in the Park

June 30-July 16 *Little Mary Sunshine*  
July 21-23, 28-30, Aug. 4-6 *Sound of Music*

Aug. 11, 12 Carlos Montoya, Flamenco Guitarist  
All performances at Edgecliff Theatre, 8:30 p.m.